# SPAIN'S GREAT BLUNDERS.

SENATOR GIBERGA SAYS HER BUL ERS ARE HER WORST ENEMIES.

Why He Has Not Appeared in the Cortes-Spain's Shameful, Stupid Policy Has Fanned the Flames of Revolt Until Cuba's Independence Is Likely to Result.

Mankin, Aug. 1.-The sensation here this week is a letter from Eliseo Giberga, the Senator-elect for the Economical Societies of Cuba and Porto Rico, to the editor of El Liberal, The declarations made by Sefur Giberga

are of the greatest importance to the Cubar Spanish Government has heretofore pretended that only the lowest classes of the island's population were in favor of the revolution, and the attitude of some of the leaders of the old Autonomist party seemed to give a shadow of truth to the Spanish stateont. Now it is entirely different. Seftor Giberga's utterances prove the contrary, and his authority to speak upon this matter is unquestionable. He is rich, he is a lawyer of high tanding, and for over ten years he has been one of the leading Cuban representatives of the Autonomist party in the Spanish Cortes.

Accused of having embraced the revolution ary cause, Senor Giberga denies it; but his ords, far from benefiting Spain, reveal in its true light the actual importance of the e-sionist movement in Cuba.

For reasons which I must not publish," Senor Giberga says, "I have not taken my seat in the Senate. It is not true that I have sent in my resignation, but I have not presented. or do I intend to present, my credentials, and for this reason I have to refrain from publicly expressing myself on certain aspects of the Cuban problem.

I cannot forget that, however humble I may be, I have now a certain representative importance, and I cannot ignore the fact that the Auconquists who live in Cuba are between fire and iron. I should prefer to keep silent, since I cannot say all I think in reference to Cuba, nor give the reasons which might fully explain my absence from the Senate. But I must break my stlence because I have just received a letter from an illustrious statesman, enclosing a clipping from a Spanish newspaper, in which it is announced that I am about to come out as a revolutionis;

"My correspondent suggests that my alleged attitude, together with the disappearance from Madrid of an important Autonomist exile, and the pressure from certain person-ages, may perhaps injure the Cuban prisoners in Ceuta. It has been reported that those untunates, suspected of a crime whose commission has not been proven, would soon be transferred to the island of Fernando Po, and aier a Senator said in the Cortes that they later a Senator said in the Cortes that they should be sent to the far-off Marianos Islands. Furthermore, my correspondent expressed his fear that some arbitrary measure might be taken aratust the Cubans living in Madrid, and for all there reasons he advised me to publicly deny the report about my alleged attitude. "Besides, I am informed that over thirty persons have just been arrested in Havana under mere suspicion, and that among them there is one of the directors of the Autonomist party. This forces upon me the conclusion that the situation grows worse and worse for the Autonomists, and in general for all the Cubans, and I have thought that I should speak. now deny the reports spread about me, ope this denial will tranquilize the minds ore sensitive and enthusiastic patriots may be alarmed at the idea that an old

nish Deputy, a Senator-elect, should offer services to secessionism.
I think now, as I always have thought, that "I think now, as I always have thought, that autonomy, supplemented by some other measures, is the best solution of the Cuban problem. I maintain with affection, but almost without hope, the ideals that I have nurtured during all my life. One who has atruggled so much to achieve them; one who has heretofore acted, and intends always to act, with the gravity that the responsibilities of public life require, is not likely easily to change his way. 

"My signity, such as I understand it, pretents me from taking a seat among those who
may il-improve be conquerors; among those
who I believe will triumph, if the policy
practised in Cuba is not quickly and radically
thanged. From them I shall only ask that
which every man may ask everywhere—the
right to live obscurely and die tranquilly in
the land where I was born.
"At the same time." I do not wish to have
any relations with the men who, using the
name of Spain, have brought so much ruin
and devastation and sorrow to the Cubans.
"And now that, against my wish. I have
had to speak, let it be known, whatever ignorance, interest, passion, and pride may say,
whatever may be thought of me, that a
Cuban who has the right and authority to use
this language declares that it is not in the
Cuban woods that Spain's worst enersies are
to be found; that spain's worst enersies are

specially the present Government, are chiefly responsible for the pending conflict.

The insurrection began with little importance, but the policy pursued by the Conservative Cabinet: the long series of errors and acts of injustice that have been committed; the opposition to establishing any reforms in the Antilles, even these which had been already authorized; the thwarting of Cuba's dearest aspirations, thus destroying many lorges and giving ground for distrust; the diminution of the prestige and authority of a party devoted to Spain, in which the majority of the further special properties of the forernment blindly destroyed, instead of tillizing the great influence which might have been obtained by its opportune use; the doing of everything that could increase discontent—that policy. I repeat, has changed the probbeen obtained by its opportune use; the doing of everything that could increase discontentate pulsey, I repeat, has changed the problem that was faced on the fields of Baire and Ibarra in February, 1895, and also the conditions of the insurrectionist movement; that lower was calculated to give the rebellion force, means, success, and it gave it all these to an extent which soon surpassed the hopes of its promoters; that policy gave the rebellion the aid of men who had always opposed secresion; that policy could not fail to create and has actually created a situation and problems for which many think that only triumpiant secession will be a solution."

Let Epoca, El Nacional, El Tiamps, all Madrid tewspaters, comment upon Schor Giberra's declarations, and urge the Autonomist party to Gravow him. But it is useless. The directors of the party will not say anything against their old comrade, whose principal ment is to have proclaimed what his colleagues fare not say except in the privacy of home.

"I do not declare myself a secessionist." Giberga added, "because I have not the right to be one. My place Is in private life."

# THE IRISH LAND BILL

# Again in the Commons, Which Follows the Government Lend in Voting.

Loxbox, Aug. 12.-The Irish Land bill was presented in the House of Commons to-day for concurrence in the amendments to the measure made in the House of Lords, a number of which amendments were adopted by the Lords

despite the opposition of the Government.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the original introducer of the bill, opened the debate on the amendments. He intimate i that the Government would, in the House of that the Government would, in the House of Commons, acquiesce in some of the amendments and would reject others, which he specified. The House of Lords, he added, had materially attreat the measure, mostly to the disadvantage of the tenants. He hoped the upper House would accept whatever decision the House of Commons reached. If the Government was compelled to abandon the bill it would be a calamity to Ireland.

Mr. Halfour dwelt upon the improved relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and urged Parliament to seize a chance that had not occurred in years for welding sindler feelings.

on motion of Mr. Timothy Healy, was accepted by the House.

Mr. feraid Balfour then moved to reamend the second amendment. The motion was discussed and agreed to, but just then Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader, entered and splaned that Mr. Gerald Balfour's motion was as error. After much ironical criticism the motion was reconsidered and defeated. This amendment will come up for further consideration in the House of Lords.

The House thereafter supported the Government in accepting or rejecting the several amendments, manly with no division being taken. In the few divisions that were taken the lowernment had large majorities.

Mr. Arthur Smith Harry, Mr. Edward H. Carana, and Col. Saunderson, all Conservatives, led the landlord opposition to the bill.

When all the amendments had been considered a committee was appointed to formulate the reasons of the House in not agreeing with the peers. These reasons were submitted to the House of Lords, which postponed their consideration until Friday.

# ENGLAND AND CRETE,

# Mr. Curron Gives Reasons Why the British Don't Gobble Up the Island.

LONDON, Aug 12.-In the House of Common to-day Mr. James C. Monk (Liberal-Unionist), member for Gloucester, urged that Great Britain should annex Crote and thus put an and to the unfortunate condition of affairs in Mr. Curzon said there was nothing to indicate that Crete or Greece or any of the other powers

were in favor of the annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Government, he added, was trying to keep the balance between the parties concerned in the struggle, and hoped it might yet be arranged.

Sir itemry Fowier denounced the Government for being, as he said, nominally neutral toward Turkey, but actually in sympathy with that country.

Turkey, but actually in sympathy with that country.

Mr. Arthur Balfour repudiated the charge. He said that the Turkish question was inextricably bound up in European politics. No power could possibly rush in and try alone to settle it. Hasty steps would have infinitely more terrible consequences than the events in Crete.

A despatch from Athens to the Central News says that the powers recently again urged Greece to adopt more thorough measures to prevent the departure of volunteers for Crete and the shipment of munitions of war to the insurgents in the island. The Greek Government replied that the popular excitement preclude it from doing more in the direction indicated by the powers than it is doing now.

ATHENA AUE. 12.—Advices from Canea are to the effect that four more villages and two monasteries were sacked by Turks yesterday.

### ONLY A WORLD LIE

No Truth in the Report that Mr. Aster May Wed Princess Victoria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 19.—A London morning paper published on Monday, under the caption "A World Canard," a brief despatch from New York saying that the previous day's issue of the New York World contained a haif-page article from a London correspondent discussing the possible marriage of Mr. William Waldorf Astor and Princess Victoria of Wales. It was the first time such a suggestion had been heard of in social or any other circles in this country Nobody paid the slightest attention to the report for obvious reasons.

It seems, however, that the story has caused some annoyance in certain quarters, and while would be unnecessary and superfluous todeny it in this country, it might be well to issue a emphatic contradiction for the benefit of any credulous persons who may have read the original canard in the United States. A gentleman who mentioned the matter to me to-day

"Such a story as that published by the New York World is either absurd or impertment. It has its origin in ignorance or malice. The idea that any member of the royal family is a private individual and free to make any alliance is ab-

surd in the mind of any Englishman." He said more to the same effect, but it is unnecessary to quote it beyond repeating that a marriage between Mr. Astor and any member of the English royal family has never been proposed or suggested by any one concerned. It is equally false that any such report has "agitated" any "aristocratic circles" in this country. It may be worth while to add that Mr. Astor and Princess Victoria have never met.

# DALY WILL BE RELEASED.

The News Pills Cork and Limerick with Great Rejoicing.

LONDON, Aug. 12 .- Dynamiter Daly will be released. It is supposed that the Government decided to release him because of the bad condition of his health. It is likely that he will make a tour of the Continent with his brother James as soon as he receives his freedom.

The news that he was to be released caused great rejoicings in Cork and Limerick, where banus played, crowds gathered in the streets and many bonfires were lit to celebrate the oc-

### CRUELTY IN FORMOSA.

Another Destructive Tidal Wave in Japan -Treaty Between China and Japan.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 12.-Newspapers received by the steamer Empress of Japan vesterday charge the Japanese troops in Formosa with inexcusable cruelties toward the people of that island who resist the new Government. They also chronicle considerable property loss by a second tidal wave, in the middle of July, along the northern Japanese coast. A commercial treaty has been concluded be-tween Japan and China on the basis outlined in the treaty of peace signed in May, 1805.

### YAQUIS ON THE WAR PATH. They Attack Nogales and Are Driven Of

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 12.-At 6:30 o'clock this morning the Sonora portion of the town of Nogales was attacked by about sixty Yaqui In dians and a battle between them and the citizens ensued, lasting four hours, in which seven Indians were killed, one wounded, one taken prisoner, and three officers and citizens were killed and one mortally wounded.

The Indians are religious fanatic worshippers of Santa Teresa, and flooded the town on foot, yelling "Viva Santa Teresa." They were armed with guns, axes, and bows and arrows, and opened the fight by killing two Mexican guards and breaking into the Mexican Custon they began shooting into the residence of the Collector of Customs, R. Ogario, and Mayor Garsa Cortina. When the Indians began shooting a general alarm was given, and citizens on the American side of the line secured all the available guns, including forty militia guns, at the armory, and crossing the line joined in the

After daylight the citizens and officers mad the fight so hot that the Indians retreated across the hills back of the town, several of them being wounded. The Indians, however, turned back into the United States. Military officers at Fort Huachuca have been requested by telegraph to send troops to head them off, and United States custom guards have been sent out to follow the

custom guards have been sent out to follow the trail.

Letters and papers found on the chiefs killed in the fight show that the band organized at Guababi, on the American side, a week ago, and arranged to make a charge on the town last night. The Muxicans killed are: Manuel Delehanty, Francisco Fernandez, customs guards; M. P. Pena, and Cresencio Urbino.

Among the letters found is one supposed to be from Santa Teress, but not signed, which says: "Trust in God and your expedition will be successful." Another says: "Money, guns, and non-munition resuly to go to Yaqui River." None of the letters is dated or signed. Business houses are all closed and the officers and citizens are resting on their arms.

# CAPT. SCHULTZ IN A SCRAP.

He Slapped a 'Longshoreman Who Used

Him tor a Pillow in a Horse Car. While Police Captain Schultz of the Patrol was riding up town on a Belt line car, at 6 o'clock last evening, a brawny German long-shoreman, who had been valuly trying to keep cool with the aid of beer, boarded the car at Canal and West streets.

Capt. Schultz, who is short of stature and has a little bunch of gray whiskers, when in plain clothes looks like a groceryman of Avenue A.

The brawny 'longshoreman leaned over the back of the Captain's seat, and, laying his head and arm on the Captain's shoulder, settled down for a snooze.

The Captain shook him off, but the big 'longshoreman was after comfort, and just put his head and arms on the Captain's shoulder again.
This time he got a slap in the face from the
Captain. This roused him, and he tried to
strike the Captain. The t'aptain atruck back
and hit the 'longshoreman who had just missed

and hit the longshoreman struck again, and this time scratched the Captain's right hand. Then the Captain told the conductor to stop the car. He grabbed the big longshoreman, pulled him off the car, and turned him over to a policeman. The itingshoreman was Adam Guntzslinger of 164 East Third street, and he finally got to sleep in the Leonard street station. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to day.

# Cable Car Breaks a Child's Log.

Eight-year-: id John Costello of 1,764 Third avenue was knocked down by a cable car and avenue was knocked down by a cable car and his left leg broken at 10 ist street and Third avenue yesterday afternoon. The gripman, James Buckley, was arrested, but, as it was shown that he was not at fault, he was discharged by Magistrate Mott.

Louis Hasslacher, 38 years old, of 834 Third avenue, feli from a Third avenue cable car yesterday morning at Forty-ninth street and sustained a scalp wound and dislocation of the right shoulder. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

Secretary Herbert Of for Europe. Secretary of the Navy Herbert sailed for Euope yesterday morning on the American line

rope yesterney into many on the American may record breaker St. Louis. Mr. Herbert will study the manufacture of armor for fighting ships at Sheffield, Essen, and Toulon. Postmaster-General Wilson was to have gone with Mr. Herbert, but just before the steamship sailed he received a telegram stating that his wite was seriously ill. Mr. Wilson accordingly changed his mind and left the wharf.

### SOUTHERN RATE TROUBLES. STABBED HIM AT DINNER.

MURDEROUS ONSLAUGHT IN A HO-TEL DINING ROOM.

Harry Chamberlain of This City Attacke His Companion, and Caused a Paule Among the Boarders-His Victim Will Recover - Chamberlain Bromphs Home,

A tall, sullen looking young man, with his hands tied behind his back, was a passenger on the train which left Greenwood Lake at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was in the custody of William C. De Graw, the sturdy proprietor of the Warwick Woodlands Hotel. The young man was Harry A. Chamberlain,

about 30 years old, and the son of Henry Chamberlain of 124 East Fifty-seventh street Chamberlain was melancholy, and to a slight degree demented. In June his father sent him to Greenwood Lake in charge of W. H. Bur gess, a stalwart young man from Brooklyn. He went to the Warwick Woodlands Hetel He went to the Warwick Woodlands Hotel and seemed to be greatly benefited by the change. He brightened up at times, and conversed freely and rather brilliantly with the other guests, and especially with the women, but for days at a time he would speak to nobody, and he would sit for hours staring at the wall. Within a week or two he conceived a dolent hatred for Burgess because of the necessary restraint that young man put upon him. He threatened to kill Burgess on several occasions, and yesterday he attempted to do it. It was at the dinner hour, and the big dining room was well filled with guests. Burgess sat at the end of the central table with Chamberlain at his side. Chamberlain was unusually moody, and refused to notice several women who sat at the same table and greeted him in a friendly manner. Burgess was in a lively mood, and carried on an animated conversation with the other guests. Chamberlain ate in silence until many of the guests had lett or were leaving the room. Then he suddenly sprang up, brandishing a table knife, and flung himself upon Burgess, saying:

"Now I'll finish you."

Before he could be restrained he made three vicious jabs at his companion's face. At the third thrust the knife blade bent nearly double, rendering it no longer effective as a weapon. Burgess sank back in his chair screaming with pain. Two women fainted, and a dozen others rushed from the room. De Graw saw the excitement in the dining room and comprehended the cause at a glance. He seized young Chamberlain and, dragging him out upon the lawn, but him in the hands of Foliceman Phillios, who is detailed at Chambers Street Ferry when nout, and is passing his vacation at the lake. A hammock was cut down and Chamberlain's hands were bound tightiy behind his back. Two bicyclists scorched six miles for Dr. Olcott, while the telephone was used to summon Dr. Hall from the vilage at the head of the lake. Burgess, who was supposed to be mortally hurt, and had collabored from shock and pain, was placed on a cot and carried out unde and seemed to be greatly benefited by the

second thrust out the right eyebrow in half, and the third, which followed it quickly, entered the corner of the eye and doubled the blade up against the bony structure at the base of the nose. It was a great relief to everybody in the crowded hotel when young Chamberlain left the wharf on the steamer Montclair, and a still greater relief from the strain when the doctors announced that Burgess was in no danger of losing either his life or his eyeight.

The blg fellow was a favorite at the Woodlands because he was giving all comers lessons on his two bloycles.

As De Graw was stepping aboard the boat with his prisoner he was heard to say to him: "Harry, if you attempt any more of your tricks on the boat or on the train, I will shoot you, and if I begin shooting I wen't stop until you are dead. I am goilg to take you to your father.

Chamberlain's expression was suggestive of a sneer, and his eyes roved over the wharf and boat as if seeking a weanon. De Graw did not know at that time that Burgess was not dead or dying. He had not left his prisoner for a moment after tying his hands. On the train Chamberlain begged that his hands be unitied, and passengers joined in the request, but De Graw would not trust him. He had no authority whatever in taking the young man through New Jersey and into New York, but then the people around the lake say that Billy De Graw was always a law unto himself.

### DEATH OF JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, SR He Had Practised Law in Brooklyn and This City for Fifty Years. Joshua M. Van Cott, Sr., one of the oldest

and most prominent lawyers in Brooklyn, died last night at his home, on Henry street, near Montague street. He was 82 years old, and had practised for fifty years in this city and Brooklyn.

During the Tweed scandal he was counsel for the Board of Managers of the Bar Association of New York in the prosecution of seven lawyers who were interested in the Tweed régime.

Mr. Van Cott was at the time of his death
President of the Board of Directors of the Packer Institute in Brooklyn. Dr. Alexander
Van Cott and Assistant Corporation Counsel Joshua M. Van Cott, Jr., are among the surviving children.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 12.-The Demo oratic State Convention was called to order this

afternoon. There are nearly 900 delegates The permanent organization was not effected till B o'clock to-night, and up to 11 o'clock there was wild disorder. Shortiv before midnight ex-Attorney-General C. C. Watts of Charleston was nominated for Governor.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 12.-The Demo cratic State Convention this afternoon nominated R. B. Richardsen of Pembina for Governor and John Cashel of Wal-h for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor. The officers of the Populist Convention held a meeting immediately after the Demo-crate adjourned and endorsed the Democratic

Elected Governor of the Chickanaw Nation DENISON, Tex., Aug. 12.-R. M. Harris, who is in favor of allotment, the disruption of tribal ties, and treating with the Pawes Committee, was elected Governor of the Chickasaw Nation to-day. The Assembly and Senate elected are in accord with Gov. Harris. in accord with Gov. Harris.

# BATHING IN SALT LAKE.

There It Is the Good Swimmer Who Make a Show of Himself, From the Utahman

There it is the Good Swimmer Who Makes a Show of Himself.

From the Ulahman.

It may seem preconsterous to talk of the finest sea bathing on earth a thousand miles from the ocean, but truth is no less truth because it appears absurd. The sea bathing in Great Sait Lake infinitely surparses anything of the kind on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast. The water contains many times more sait and much more seda, sulphur, mangesia, chlorine, bromine, and potassium than any ocean water on the globe. It is powerful in medicinal virtues, curing or benefiting many forms of rheumatism, rheumatic gout, dyspepsia, nervous disorders, and cutaneous diseases, and it acts like magic on the hair of those unfortunates whose tendencies are to bald-headedness. It is a prompt and potent tonic and invigorant of body and mind, and then there is no end of fun in getting acquainted with its peculiarities.

A first bath in it is always as good as a circus, the bather being his or her own amusing trick mule. The specific gravity is but a trifle less than that of the Holy Land nead Sea, the actual feures with distilled water as unity being, for the ocean, 1,027; for Sait Lake, 1,107, and for the Dead Sea, 1,116. The human body will not and cannot sink in it. You can walk out in it where it is fifty feet deep, and your body will stack up out of it like a fishing cark from the shoulders upward. You can sit down in the perfectly secure where it is fathoms deep. Men lie on top of it with their arms frossed under their heads and smoke their cigars. Its buoyance can flost upon it at the first trial; there is nothing to do but its down gently upon it—and float. But swimming is an entirely different matter. The moment you begin to "naddle your own canoe." lively and—to the lookers-on—mirth-provoking exercises ensue.

When you stick your hands under to make a stroke, your feet deeline to stay anywhere but on top; and when, after an exciting tunsie with your refractory pedal extremities, you hands under to make a tring of beauty and a loy for any s

What Has Been Done to Provoke Them by the Scaboard Air Line.

The facts in regard to the rate situation in the South have not yet been clearly stated. It is well known that rates, except the strictly local steamboat rates on the Chesapeake Bay, have been restored under an order of Judge Simonton, and tariff rates, therefore, prevail anhstantially elsewhere.

The Seaboard Air Line within the past few days has published the official correspondence which preceded the break in rates. A review of this correspondence brings to light a good many facts not heretofore known to the public. While it is true, as President Hoffman and General Manager St. John of the Seaboard Air Line have asserted, that the use of the Bay line on Chesapeake Bay was offered to the representatives of the Southern Railway, it had not previously appeared that the offer was declined for good and substantial reasons by President Spencer of that company in his letters to Mr. Hoffman, which are included in the

Mr. Spencer explained in his letter of Feb. 15 that to transfer the existing business of the Southern's steamboat line to either the Bay Line or to the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company would result in the practical destruction of the Southern Railway's line by depriving it of the larger portion of its existing business, which had been built up for years, and that property and equipment against which securities had been issued, and were partially in the hands of the public and partially pledged for Southern Railway bonds in good faith, would thus have their value materially di-minished.

minished.

It was this result which the Southern declined to bring about or permit, but in doing so it offered to have the properties of the Scaboard boat line and of its boat line on Chesapeake Bay appraised by disinterested parties, the two lines consolidated into one, this one to be placed under neutral management, and to serve all railway connections, including the Scaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway, upon equal terms.

line and the Southern Italiway, upon equal terms.
It appears also from the pamphlet that Henry Fink, voluntarily and without consultation with either party, made a suggestion to Mr. Hoffman as to a basis of compromise with regard to the method of operating the lines on Chesapeake Hay, which was promptly declined by Mr. Hoffman, but it is learned that such a compromise would have been acceptable to Southern Railway interests.

would have been acceptable to Southern Railway interests.

Again it appears that several connections of the Seaboard Air Line joined in a suggestion to Mr. Hoffman, which was acquiesced in by the York River Line (the bay line of the Southern Railway), that the Southern should withdraw entirely from the solicitation of business between Railmore, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point, leaving that to the Bay Line.

This appeared to be reasonable, as the business between the points named was the only feature which presented any new connectition with the Seaboard Air Line, the competition in all other respects being the same as it had been for years past. This was also declined by Mr. Hoffman.

Hoffman.

It further appears from Mr. Spencer's letters of Feb. 15 and April 4 that the Southern Railway Company agreed that there should be no disturbance in the Norfolk rates, but that the Seaboard Air Line could name the local rates between Norfolk harbor and Baltimore, and that the Southern Railway would agree to maintain them absolutely under any and all circumstances, even to the extent of the Southern Railway boats not doing a pound of Norfolk business, unless the rates should be disturbed by others.

way boats not doing a pound of Norfolk business, unless the rates should be disturbed by others.

There does not seem to be sufficient ground, therefore, for the claim which has been persistently made by the Scaboard Air Line representatives that the Scaboard has exhausted all means in its power for neace and for conserving the revenues of the railway properties of the South.

The Scaboard has apparently made but two suggestions, viz., that the existing business which had for years been built up by the Southern Railway between points on its existing lines should be transferred without compensation to the boats either of the Scaboard Air Line or of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company with corresponding loss to the Southern Railway and its security holders; or, secondly, that the Southern should not put on a boat line to Norfolk, but should continue to do its business between Bailimore and the South via West Point when it had a much more economical line via Norfolk; whereas, the Southern Railway and others have made suggestions which would conserve the revenues, apparently protect the interests of all concerned, and avoid any controversy whatever.

The hearing as to the injunction takes place at Greenville, S. C., before Judge Simonton on Saturday. Either the injunction will be made permanent and the security holders will thus be protected in the matter of their properties through order of court, or it will be dissolved, and the question will then arise as to whether either line will again out the rates from tariff atter having the tariff restored by order of court. This will be a very grave responsibility for either party to the contest to assume.

UNCLE SAM BEATSTHE RAILROADS.

### UNCLESAM BEATS THE RAILROADS. The Court Says His Soldiers and Freight Must Be Carried at Reduced Rates.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 12.-Judge Wilborn United States Circuit Court resterday handed down a decision settling the issues between the Government and land grant railroads as to the rate of compensation the roads should receive for transportation of troops, s, and other effects. The roads said they had a right to charge the Government the same had a right to charge the Government the same rates as individual shippers or travellers, while Congress has frequently provided that the compensation should not exceed half of the regular rate, the exact figures to be fixed by the Secretary of War. Under these acts of Congress only half rates have been paid by the Government, and the roads, desiring to have the matter settled for all time, brought a test case, the Atlantic and Pacific road being the plaintiff, to recover full fare for the transportation of a trooper from Albuquerque, N. M., to Prescott Junction, Ariz, 428 miles. The regular fare is \$25.70. The thoy-erument offered \$13.23. The railroad refused to accept that sum, and brought suit for the full amount.

The importance of this decision may be understood when it is said that the Atlantic and Pacific alone would receive \$750,000 a year more for the transportation of troops, and that when the charge for carrying the mails are noticed the difference on this one road in favor of the Government reaches \$1,500,000 annually. As the land grant roads include one-half the mileage of the railroads of the country, the amount involved aggregates from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. Besides the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific systems there are the Northern Pacific, the Texas, and Kanavas roads in Micsouri. Wisconsin, lowa, and Nebrasika.

The decision, however, is not applicable to the land grants alone, but applies to all the railroads in the country, and is not confined to Government business, but involves the right of Congress to fix the compensation for all charges by the railroads for inter-State commerce. The railway attorneys say the case will not be appeaded.

railway attorneys say the case will not be ap-

# THE COSSACK DRILL.

Voluntary with Our Cavalrymen, but Said to Be a.Good Thing. I rom the Morning Oregonian.

Iron the Moraing Oregonian.

The Cossack drill, as it is known, is not a compulsory drill in the United States army in any sense of the word. It is offered to the men, and they may learn it or not as they please. Troe of is men (Seventh United States army) have learned it perfectly, and they display it this spring in the field in a state of absolute perfection. Sheaking of the drill at Fort Riley, Capt. Garlington said:

"What the public has named the Cossack drill, as far as it applies to my troop, is the introduction of acrobatic feats into the cavalry drill, and has for its object variety and relief from the tedium of formal drill, cultivation of self-confidence in the rider, and the thorough training if the horse. It is the means of creating interest on the part of the soldier in his horse, which is the first step in the making of a cavalryman, it also brings about a healthy spirit of rivalry in feats of horse-maship, as well as in the care and training of the horses.

"The animals are taught to the down, rider up, primarily to discipline them, and, secondarily, the principle can be successfully applied in the secreting of small deachments of cavalrymen, such as patrols or scouts. With a troop of trained horses such small bodies of troops can be almost instantly concealed in ravines, washes, tall grass, or slight underbrush, and an enemy pass very close to such a concealed force without being aware of its existence. The soldiers, if occasion requires, may fire over their horses on the ground, using them as breastworks. In such a cave, even if the horse scapes injury as well the soldier has a good mount under him on which to get away if he is too close pressed. You know in war it has offtimes becomes ne tessary for soldiers to kill their horses to use their carcasses as breastworks. In such a case, even if the enemy's country. Again, this seature serves a valuable feature, and not only protects the man, but if the horse capality of his pass, and the horse in such as the can stand on his head on his horse, wh



If a man in Cuba or Mexico should appear on the streets, in weather such as this, wearing the clothes most of you do, his sanity would be questioned.

In half an hour we can do for you all that clothes can do to make you comfortable; thinnest of suits, cobweb underwear and negligee shirts at August prices.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

### TO HELP THE MURRAY HILL. Depositors Subscribs to a Fund of \$300,000 to Ald It to Reopen.

State Bank Examiner Judson took charge of the books of the Murray Hill Bank yesterday morning. He and three expert accountants went to work at once to determine exactly what condition the bank is in. The first work was to make a list of the securities. When this mated, it can then be determined, after a fashon, when the depositors may expect to be paid. Many of the depositors called on President Hopkins and offered to put in more money. There were so many of these depositors that at was suggested that their good faith be put to the test. Accordingly, a meeting of depositors was arranged to be held in Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening, when, probably, a resolution will be offered declaring it to be the desire of the depositors that the bank resume business, and an effort is being made to raise a fund of \$300,000 to back up the resolution.

James G. Patton of James G. Patton & Co., furniture dealers, of 2,071 Third avenue, one of the largest depositors, is at the head of the movement. Sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 have been subscribed, the condition of the subscriptions being that the money shall not be drawn out for at least one year. Among those who have already subscribed are the following: of the depositors that the bank resume business,

those who have already subscribed are the following:
The Consumers' Brewing Company, George Ehret, C. C. Clausen & Son, Pottler & Stymus, Onadilla Milk Company, George F. Droste, E. C. Sheehy, ex-Commissioner of Charities and Correction: Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction: Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction: Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction: P. V. Stokey, manager for the executors of the estate of C. C. Clausen: Neillinger & Sons, maltsters; Thomas Nugent, the Farmers' Seed Company, and the New York Central and Hudson River Raliroad, James Seasongood of J. & L. Seasongood, bankers, of Cincinnati, who own the building in which the bank is, telegraphed to President Hopkins, saying that he would come to New York at once, prepared to assist the bank in any way possible. prepared to assist the bank in any way possible.

## BROKERS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS. dated Exchanges.

F. A. Phillips was unable to meet his debit balance at the Clearing House of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yester day, and his tempory suspension was announced. The balance was about \$1,400, resulting chiefly, It was said, from short sales of St. Paul and Sugar. Under the rules of the Exchange twentyfour hours are allowed him in which to settle, and Chairman A. W. Peters said after the close of business that the differences had already

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Mooney Schreiber, liquor dealer at 288 Grand street, on three claims for \$732. The place is covered by a brewer's mortgage, and Schreiber's attorneys place his liabilities at

The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for \$2.244 against Ernest Bossmann, liquor dealer at 158 Canal street, in favor of Bern-heimer & Schmid, brewers, for merchandise heimer & Schmid, brewers, for merchands and on notes.

The Sheriff has placed a keeper in the place of business of Jacob T. Van Wyck, dealer in cotton duck at 72 Front street, on two attachments from Baldwin & Boston, representing Woodward, Baldwin & Co., for \$1,050 for cotton duck sold to him, and also attached his bank account. Mr. Van Wyck has been in business fifteen years. He formerly claimed a capital of \$50,000, and was reputed to be a half owner in a mill in Connecticut.

# The Oursmen at Belleville.

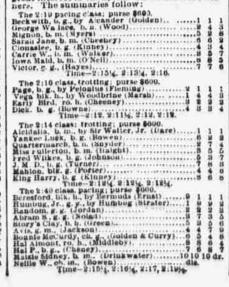
BELLEVILLE, Ont., Aug. 12.-The weather to day was admirable for the sailing races, but the stiff southwester which blew this afternoon was too strong for the sculling races to be called on time. The only race rowed was the four-oared professional, three-quarters of a mile, with a turn, in which were entered the English and Canadian-American crews. The water was rough over the greater part of the course. The Canadians reached the turn about a length ahead, but the Englishmen made the best turn and got a slight advantage, which they held to the close. Time, 11:16 2-5. The races were witnessed by about 3,000 people. Some of the different events will be pulled off to-morrow. To-night a Venetian carnival and a grand display of fireworks are being given.

# Increase in Postni Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-Postmaster-General Wilson has prepared a statement showing the receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices in the United States for the month of July, 1896, as compared with the same month of 1893. The July 1898, receipts amounted to \$2,474,193; for July 1895, \$2,403,401, a net increase of \$70,701. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati lead in re-

### Pavorites Win at Myatic Park. MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Mystic races

to-day were fairly well contested, but the weather was too hot for the speciators to take great interest in the sport. Favorites were win-ners. The summaries follow:



FOR THE FIRST TIME HOT WEATH-ER AFFECTS THEIR SPIRITS.

No More Cheers for the Joyful Assurance of Victory-Very Great Suffering Brought Upon the Tailors by the Protracted Hot Spell-How They Sleep and Live.

Before this record-breaking not spell set in it was popularly believed that east side tailors

while on strike were proof against hot waves, and in fact that the higher the thermometer the livelier they were. Walhalla Hall, their headquarters, during a hot spell is probably the hot test place in the metropolitan district, and the horrible maelstrom of foul odors is not to be equalled in any city in this country. Yet in the hot-weather strikes of the tailors they have packed Walhalla Hall to the doors when the sun outside was making the street like an oven and have tossed up their hats in wild enthuslasm over commonplace remarks by speakers in a steaming atmosphere, which could not be breathed for five minutes without causing sickness by any one except an east side striker.

record by taking all the enthusiasm out of the strikers. During the last two days they have listened in apathy while they were told that their strike would probably end in a glorious victory at the close of the week. Nothing more pathetic has occurred during the strike than the way in which the gaunt crowd received this apparently excellent piece of news yesterday, and the feeble attempts they made to applaud it.

The small quantity of oxygen in the Orchard treet air seemed to be burned out of it yesterday. The tailors who used to shout and discuss the strike noistly hung around Walhalla Hall

day. The tailors who used to shout and discuss the strike noisily hung around Walhaila Hall gasping all day. Faces, gaunt and thin before, have become perceptibly gaunter and thinner. They looked yesterday not as if they were despairing, but as if nothing in this world could possibly interest them again.

The office of the Secretary of the Brotherhood of Tailors is a small, dark hall on the ground floor, near Hester street. For many years the horrible smells from the Hester Street Market, the most malodorous spot in New York, have found there a permanent abiding place, and are exuded from the wails in hot weather. Some of the strikers who used to shout frantically at mass meetings lay on benches in this place of horrors yesterday, not in a sleep, but in a kind of stupor. In the early days of the strike, crowds used to be around here all day, but even the Secretary, Henry Solomon, is seidom seen there now. He says the heat is too much for bim. One of the strikers who was wandering about the place yesterday was asked by a Sun reporter how the strikers slent at night.

"We sleep some of us on the roofs and some of us on stoops and in passagewaya," he eaid. "That is, we doze; we don't sleep much."

Another striker said that he had two babies who slept on a mattress outside the front door of the tenement where he lived, and he and his wife sat beside the mattress in chairs and dozed. He said if the babies were put to sleep in the strikers, he said, walked about during the night, or lie or sit on stoops or in hallways to doze between 4 and 6 A. M., the only time during the twenty-four hours in which there is any cooling off in the some disturbances, presumably by the younger

Early in the morning yesterday there were

Early in the morning yesterday there were some disturbances, presumably by the younger and more vigorous of the strikers. Isaac Epstein, a striker, of 114 Suffolk street, was arrested for heading a ganz which tried to intimidate non-union men employed by Louis Silverstein, a contractor, at 71 Sheriff street. He was fined \$10 in Essex Market Court. When Silverstein left the court room accompanied by a policeman a mob gathered and began to throw stones. The policeman scattered the crowd and arrested Joseph Cohen of 130 Suffolk street, who appeared to be a ringleader. Cohen was also fined. One or two other arrests followed.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the strike leader, said yesterday that sixty-eight cooperative shops are now being run by the strikers. If on Saturday two-thirds of the men are at work the strike will be declared off. The striking vestmakers reported that fifty-two contractors had settled. They expect to have the strike over early next wees.

### KNEE PANTS MAKERS NOW. Their Union Will Probably Go on Strike Next Sunday.

A mass meeting of the Knee Pants Makers Union was held last night in Walhalia Hall to consider the advisability of ordering a general strike. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of a strike, but the Executive Committee The announcement of the suspension of Charles S. Day was made by the Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday morning. Mr. Day has been a member of the Exchange since May 3, 1860, and was what is known as a \$2 broker. He had no liabilities on the Exchange, and the failure is an unimportant one.

Coal Failure in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Announcement of the failure of the big coal firm of Watson, Little & Co., 140 Dearborn street, was made this morning. This firm had the contract for supplying the city with soft coal, and the failure is due to a strike in their mines in Hrazil, Ind. Until an examination of the accounts has been made no accurate statement of the assets and liabilities can be obtained. It is said, however, that the company does not owe much above \$100,000.

Local Business Troubles. which meets to-morrow evening, will have to

Charles L. Fair and His Sisters Agreed to Give Her \$500,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.-The deposition of Charles L. Fair, the late Senator's son, was taken in the Fair will contest to-day. Fair said

he believed his father was always somewhat opposed to trusts. When Mrs. Fair died Fair provided witness with money enough to contest her trust will, and also paid his living expenses while the

and also paid his living expenses while the question was at issue.

"I did not know that he intended to execute a trust will himself," said Fair, "until we learned through the newspapers that he had done so."

When asked if he had not agreed to compromise with Mrs. Craven when the pencil will was produced. Fair said: "Yes, we understood the will would be withdrawn for a certain sum, and we agreed to give her \$500,000, myself and my sisters to sign the agreement."

## HUSBAND AND WIFE IN HOSPITAL. One Fell in the North Biver and the Other Was Prostrated by the Heat.

While Lottic Strousburg of 2,112 Third avenue was leaving a Coney Island boat at the foot of West Twenty-second street at 10 o'clock last night she became confused by the light on the pier, missed her footing and fell overboard. pier, missed her footing and fell overboard.

John Bignan of 316 Tenth avenue, who was sitting on the pier, jumped in and rescued her. She was removed to the New York Hospital.

After regalning consciousness she sent a despatch to her husband, Henry Strousburg, who is employed in the Casino, at Thirty-eighth street and Broadway. After the message had been sent it was ascertained that her husband had been taken an hour before to the same hospital from the Casino, suffering from heat prostration. At midnight both patients were doing well.

# WASHINGTON, Aug. 12,-The President has pardoned Warren Curtis, sentenced in eastern

Texas to three years for horse theft. The pris-oner had served over twenty months, and the pitiable condition of his wife and family opersted to secure clemency. Charles E. Bryan of Marshall county. Ala., who served two years for passing counterfeit money, has been restored to citizenship by President t leveland on account of subsequent good conduct.

W. L. Pritcheit, sentenced in southern Alabama to four months for cutting timber from United States lands, has finally been pardoned. His sentence was commuted to payment of fine several months ago, because in a suit the Government lost the land to the man who permitted Pritchett to cut. It appearing later that he was unable to pay the fine, he has been pardoned.

The sentence of two years hard labor imposed on Joseph C. Jackson for assault with intent to kill in Indian Territory is commuted to one year and three months. ated to secure clemency. Charles E. Bryan of

# Major Robinson Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. - Major George Foster Robinson, Paymaster, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day, having reached the statutory age limit of sixty-four years.

While a messenger in the War Department in 1865, after serving as a private in a Maine volunteer regiment, he was detailed as nurse to uniter regiment, he was detailed as mirse to Secretary Seward, who had been thrown from a carriage, and on the night President Lincoin was shot Robinson saved the Secretary of State from the hand of the attempted assassin, Payne, for which a gold medal was awarded him for meritorious services. President Johnson appointed Major Robinson to the pay corps, and since that time he has been stationed chiefly at Western posts.

President Cleveland will fill the vacancy caused through Major Robinson's retirement by an appointment, in all probability, from civil life.

# No New Complications.

From the Chicago Record. "Well, Mr. Hadger, how are you breathing now?"
"Just one breath at a sime, Doctor—same as a
siweys do."

# HEAT SUBDUES STRIKERS. "Imperial" Beer

BREWED and BOTTLED by

# Beadleston-Woerz

exclusively for

Hotels, Clubs, and Families.

### Order from your dealer or direct from the browery. 201 West 10th St., New York, OBTITARY.

The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Annachers,

Patrick C. Keely, a well-known architect, died on Tuesday at his home, 257 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Keely was called the "ploneer Catholic architect of America," and he designed and built over 600 churches in this country. Mr. Keely was born on Aug. 9, 1815, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He studied architecture under his father in Kilkenny, and built a number of churches in his native land. He came to America when he was about 25 years old and settled in Brooklyn. He was the designer of the Roman Catholic cathedrais in Chicago, Providence, Boston, Hartford,

drais in Chicago, Providence, Boston, Hartford, and the unfinished cathedral in Brooklyn, which, while probably his most presentious work, has not proceeded beyond the cellar wall, He leaves two sons and six daughters. He will be buried to-day from the chapel of St. John, on Greene avenue, the Chapel of the unfinished cathedral which ne designed.

Lieut. Col. Dickinson Woodruff died at his place, Oakiands, on the Delaware River, above Trenton, yesterday, in his seventy-ninth year, He was born in the same house, in 1817, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1833. After studying law he moved to St. Louis and began to practice. At the oreaking out of the Mexican war he offered his services to the Government and was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of a New Jersey regiment of volunteers. He was present at the fall of Mexico city. After the war ha entered the regular army as Captain of the Ninth Regiment, and was recruiting officer at San Francisco at the outbreak of the Rebellion. Later he was in command of Governor's Island in New York harbor, and after the fall of Richmond was Provost Marshal of that city. He was retired on a pension about eighteen years ago and since had livel quietly at Oaklands. Col. Woodruff introduced Gen. Grant to his future wife. Miss Dent, at St. Louis, He was the last member of his family. His funeral will take piace to-morrow morning; interment at Ewing, N. J.

Gen. William F, Schaffer died at his home, 230 West 1:38th street, yesterday forenoon.

will take piace to-morrow morning; interment at Ewing, N. J.

Gen, William F, Schaffer died at his home, 230 West 138th street, yeaterday forenoon. Death is supposed to have resulted from the heat, tien, Schaffer has been in the brokerage business at 29 Broadway for a number of years. He was born at Aaronsburg, Pa., sixty-six years ago. He went West shortly before the war and was interested in the transportation business across the plains. He was one of the first United States Marshals appointed in Colorado. At the outbreak of the war he organized a company of volunteers. His brother was chief of Gen. Butler's staff. Gen. Schaffer was a member of the Union League Club, of Lafayette Poet, the Loyal Legion, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He leaves a widow and a married daughter, who resides in Switzerland.

John D, Kinner, a Centre Market provision

daughter, who resides in Switzerland.

John D. Kinner, a Centre Market provision dealer, who died of heat on Monday night, was a conspicuous figure in Fourteenth ward politics. He enlisted in the Eighth Regiment at the outbreak of the civil war, but saw no active service. During the war he was a Republican, but he later joined Tammany Hall. He view of the school question caused him to oppose Tammany Hall in 1872, when he was chosen Chairman of the Board of Schoel Trustees of the Fourteenth ward, an office he filled for several terms. Of late years he had been an independent Democratand, although bits interest in politics continued, he refused to accept any political office. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, and had been a Mason for thirty years. He was 58 years old.

Henry Kingsland Schuyler, who died of the

years old.

Henry Kingsland Schuyler, who died of the heat in Kearny, N. J., on Monday night, was a direct descendant of Myndert Schuyler. The Newark suburb in which he lived was built on land which had belonged to his family for nearly 150 years. The original Schuyler tract extended from the Hackensack to the Passaloriver, and emoraced copper mines which were worked before the Revolution. A slave owned by Col. John Schuyler discovered the deposit, and when his freedom was offered him as a reward he refused it. Henry K. Schuyler was 65 years old.

Prof. Hubert A. Newton, head of the matheyears old.

Prof. Hubert A. Newton, head of the mathematical department of Yale University and the oldest professor in actual service, died in New Haven last night. He was 68 years old. For years he had been a sufferer from chronic stomach trouble. He was regarded as one of the greatest American authorities on meteorology and was also a leading authority on astronomy. Prof. Newton's wife and two daughters were at his bedside when he died.

I ters were at his bedslide when he died.

James Olwell, the oldest merchant in this city, died early resterday morning at his home, at 43 West Sixteenth street. The intense heat and old age caused his death, Mr. Olwell was the founder of the firm of James Olwell & Co., wholesale grocers, at 181 West street, and made a large fortune in the business. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland. He was one of the original incorporators of the immigrants Savings Hans, the irish Immigrant Society, and the

lank, the Irish Immigrant Society, and ti Catholic Orphan Asylum. Thomas Lawrie, who for twenty-five years had been ringing the chimes at St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, died yestenday at his home, 205 Pacific street, in that city, Mr. Lawrie was 71 years old, and a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to this country in 1852, and in 1871 became the sexton and belinger in St. Ann's Church. He left a widow and four children.

in 1802, and in 1871 became the sexth and bell ringer in St. Ann's Church. He left a widow and four children.

J. Foster Ober, a well-known Boston architect, died suddenly at Newton, Mass., vesterday. He was 55 years old. He was a graduate of Brown University, was educated in Boston for his professional career, and visited Europe after completing his studies in this country. He made plans for a great number of public and private buildings in Boston and neighborhood.

The death of George T. Green, at Englewood on Tuesday afternoon, was announced on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Green joined the Exchange on Nov. 27, 1867, and did at one time an active business, principally for Spencer Trask & Co., in whose office he had a desk. On account of failing lealth, however, he had done little in recent years.

Col. Thomas J. Dempsey died at his home, 103 President stract, on Tuesday, at the age of 70. He served in the volunteers during the war, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sxty-ninth Regiment until 1877, when he resigned. He was a conspicuous Grand Army man. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

James Rooney, a builder and contractor, died yesterday after a short illness at his home, 231 Franklip street, Greenpoint. He was 45 years old and superintended the erection of many public schools, He built the Church of the Transfiguration in Williamsburgh.

Henry R. Judson, a member of the wholesale clothing from of H. H. Cooper & Co. of Utlea, dropped dead in the street yesterday morning. Mr. Judson was widely known in the clothing trade. He was 53 years of age.

Daniel Butters, one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, died yesterday.

# GRANGE DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA

Ex-Goy, Luce Answers the Question: Will McKinley Carry Michigan? CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 12.-To-day wa Grange or Patrons of Husbandry day, and a large number of farmers and their families have been Chautauqua's guests. At 2 o'clock a platform meeting was held, the address of welcome being delivered by President Lewis Miller, and short addresses were made by several Grange enthusiasts. The address of the day, however, was that given by the Hon. the day, however, was that given by the Hon.

Cyrus G. Luce, former Governor of Michigan.

When asked the question: "Will McKinley carry Michigan?" he said:

"It is doubtful, with the chances in McKinley's favor. However, the campaign must be very carefully conducted if he succeeds. The Democratic party in Michigan is very thoroughly organized, and the free-silver sentiment very strong. I think the recent nomination of Mayor Pingree of Detroit for Governor will help MoKinley a great deal."

# Noad Discharged.

Commissioner Shields yesterday discharged Harry Noad, who was accused of having stolen \$5,500 from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company while he was an assistant paymaster of the road. Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

# damage \$50; 1:00, 256 South street, Cornish & Co.,

damage inding.

P M =0.25, 100 West Sixty-second street, damage \$15, 7-10 Sub West Sixty-nints street, David Irwin, damage \$10; 7-15, 173 Amsterdam avenue, damage \$5. JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. THE SEN has received \$1 for Mrs. Blastus from M. J. Hall.

is J. Hall.

I Judge Smyth has granted an absolute divorce to
George C. Spann from Juliet Spann.

Adam Stickle, the deaf mute who was reported
missing after the Greenwich street fire, turned up
yesterday.

Peter Branigan of Kingsbridge was drowned
yesterday while swimming in the Hudson River
near Hiverdale.